

Catalogue no. 92F0087XPB

Federal Electoral Districts/ Enumeration Areas (FED/EA) Reference Maps 1996 Census

Reference Guide



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Federal Electoral Districts / Enumeration Areas (FED/EA) Reference Maps (1987 Representation Order) 1996 Census

Reference Guide

Published by authority of the Minister
responsible for Statistics Canada

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April 1997

Reference Guide for Catalogue No. 92F0087XPB

Ottawa

Note of appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing co-operation involving Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses, governments and other institutions. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued co-operation and goodwill.

What's New in the Federal Electoral Districts/Enumeration Areas Reference Maps?

- This reference product was last available in 1986 and has been re-introduced as a standard geographic product.
- Each map represents one **federal electoral district** with its component **enumeration areas**. The Federal Electoral Districts/Enumeration Areas Reference Maps are available individually or as a set. The set of reference maps includes an index map displaying all the Federal Electoral Districts across Canada.
- An enhanced reference map base shows detailed street patterns and water features.
- Insets have been created for densely populated urban areas.

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1. About this Guide

This reference guide was prepared to accompany the Federal Electoral Districts/Enumeration Areas (FED/EA) Reference Maps (Catalogue No. 92F0087XPB). It describes the map content, the general methodology used to create the maps and provides information about data quality. Geographic terms and concepts highlighted in **bold** in the text are briefly described in the glossary. Supplementary information is provided in the appendices and a list of related products and services is also included.

This reference guide is based on the best information available at the time of its release. It in no way constitutes a warranty of the data in the event that users may observe characteristics that deviate from those stated in this document. All efforts have been made to ensure that the verification of this product has been thoroughly done, however, there is no guaranty that the data are 100% accurate. For further information see Section 4, Data Quality.

2. Overview

2.1. Introduction

Census data are disseminated for a wide range of geographic areas ranging from the national level down to the highly detailed enumeration area (EA) level. Appendix A, Hierarchy of National, Metropolitan and Postal Code Geographic Units, 1996, shows the hierarchy of geographic areas and indicates whether they are administrative or statistical. Federal electoral districts are administrative units that form a level in the hierarchy between provinces and territories and enumeration areas. A federal electoral district is defined as any place or territorial area entitled to elect a representative member to serve in the House of Commons (source: *Canada Elections Act*, 1990). Federal electoral district (FED) boundaries are revised after each decennial census and a new Representation Order is proclaimed. Users should be aware that the FED boundaries used for the 1996 Census are based on the 1987 Representation Order. The 1996 Representation Order was proclaimed on January 8, 1996 and comes in force on the first dissolution of Parliament that occurs at least one year after its declaration.

The Federal Electoral Districts/Enumeration Areas (FED/EA) Reference Maps show 1996 Census enumeration areas by federal electoral districts that are based on the 1987 Representation Order. The set of FED/EA maps is also available and includes a national level map displaying the FEDs across Canada.

In the 10 provinces and two territories that make up Canada, there are 295 FEDs and 49,361 enumeration areas defined for the 1996 Census (see Appendix B). All maps are presented by FED with the exception of the Canada level map which shows the location of all FEDs across Canada. Federal Electoral Districts/Enumeration Areas maps are not available for Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories; however maps depicting enumeration areas in these two territories are available from the Small Urban Enumeration Areas Reference Maps (92F0088XPB) and the Rural Enumeration Areas Reference Maps (92F0091XPB).

2.2. Purpose of the Product

The Federal Electoral Districts/Enumeration Areas Reference Maps are produced to provide a medium scale reference for the census data enabling users to locate boundaries and to relate census data to actual physical locations.

3. About this Product

3.1. Content

The Federal Electoral Districts/Enumeration Areas (FED/EA) Reference Maps depict enumeration area boundaries within federal electoral districts. Also shown are attribute information and base map information. Attribute information includes FED names and EA codes, while base map information includes streets, rivers, lakes, railroad tracks and other significant features.

Insets were produced when necessary to show detail for the densely populated urban areas and are positioned on the same map sheet. For certain FEDs, supplementary maps have been produced to enhance the presentation of information. For FEDs covering large urban centres, the maps also show census subdivision (municipality) boundaries and names.

The Federal Electoral Districts/Enumeration Areas Reference Maps were produced by the Geography Division, Statistics Canada.

3.2. General Methodology

The Federal Electoral Districts/Enumeration Areas Reference Maps were generated from digital geographic files using ARC/INFO® Version 7.04, geographic information systems (GIS) software, produced by Environmental Systems Research Institute Inc. (ESRI).

Two methods of production were used depending on the type of reference data available. For **urban areas**, an automated mapping system was used to extract a combination of Statistics Canada's **Street Network Files (SNF)** and Natural Resources Canada's **National Topographic Data Base (NTDB)** files. Enumeration area boundaries, derived from the 1996 Enumeration Area **Digital Boundary File** and from the SNF, were plotted on the reference base. Attribute information was derived from Statistics Canada's **Geographic Attribute Data Base (GADB)**.

In **rural areas**, an automated mapping system was used to plot enumeration area boundaries on a digital base of scanned images representing federal electoral districts according to the 1987 Representation Order. The boundary file, with attributes, was derived from the 1996 Enumeration Area **Digital Boundary File** and the **Geographic Attribute Data Base**. In some cases, a supplementary map was produced where SNF and/or NTDB data were available.

For further details about the methodology used to produce the maps, refer to section 4 on Data Quality.

3.3. Geographic Reference Date

The geographic reference date is a date determined by Statistics Canada for the purpose of finalizing the geographic framework for which census data will be collected, tabulated and reported. For the 1996 Census, the geographic reference date is **January 1, 1996**.

Names, boundaries and other attributes of geographic areas change frequently (for example, municipal amalgamations, annexations, name and status changes). Since the geographic framework is used for census data collection, the geographic reference date must be set sufficiently in advance of Census Day to permit all changes to be processed in time. Furthermore, notification of these changes is normally not received from the applicable federal and provincial

authorities until after the changes have occurred. For these reasons, the census reports data according to the geographic areas that were in effect on January 1, 1996, provided the information on the changes was received by Statistics Canada by March 1, 1996.

3.4. Limitations

These maps should not be used for digitizing purposes nor to determine the precise location of boundaries. They are not intended to serve as a detailed legal or cadastral representation of the geographic areas.

In some rural federal electoral districts, the boundaries of a number of enumeration areas may be difficult to discern due to the relatively small scale of the map. Users should consult the Rural Enumeration Areas Reference Maps (92F0091XPB) to determine the location of enumeration area boundaries.

Users should be aware that the reference maps are susceptible to water damage and should be handled appropriately.

3.5. Recommended Applications

The maps are designed to enable users to identify the general location and limits of enumeration areas within federal electoral districts.

4. Data Quality

The purpose of this data quality statement is to provide detailed information so that users may evaluate the suitability of the data for their use. Five fundamental components of a data quality statement are: lineage, positional accuracy, attribute accuracy, logical consistency and completeness. (See Policy Manual, Statistics Canada, 1992.)

4.1. Lineage

Lineage includes descriptions of the source material from which the data were derived and the methods of derivation, including the dates of the source material and all transformations involved in producing the final digital files or map products.

4.1.1. Source Materials

These reference maps show the boundaries, names and codes of federal electoral districts (FED) and the boundaries and codes of their component enumeration areas (EA).

The boundary information was derived from the 1996 Enumeration Area Digital Boundary File and the attribute information was derived from the Geographic Attribute Data Base (GADB).

The background base map information (coastlines, rivers, lakes, roads, railways, power lines) was obtained from the 1996 Street Network Files (SNF), produced by Statistics Canada and the National Topographic Data Base (NTDB), produced by Natural Resources Canada (NRCan). For the FEDs where no digital data were available, the base map information was scanned from the federal electoral district maps that were produced for the Chief Electoral Officer in 1987 by Energy, Mines and Resources Canada.

Census subdivision (CSD) names and boundaries are those that were in effect on January 1, 1996 (the geographic reference date of the 1996 Census). Where notification from the provincial or territorial authorities was not received or was received after March 1, 1996, the name or boundaries of CSDs may not correspond with those recognized by provincial or territorial authorities as of January 1, 1996.

The linkage of EAs, CSDs and FEDs was derived from the 1996 Geographic Attribute Data Base (GADB). This database contains attribute information for all standard geographical areas, including the relationships or linkages among these geographic areas.

4.1.2. Method of Derivation

For urban areas, the base map information came from a combination of Statistics Canada's Street Network Files (SNF) and Natural Resources Canada's National Topographic Data Base (NTDB) files. The NTDB files were used to fill in detail for portions of some FEDs that are not covered by the SNF.

In areas covered by the NTDB, the digital boundaries were adjusted to match corresponding features of the NTDB. The NTDB data were then reformatted to conform to the SNF format. Where NTDB and SNF data joined, a matching operation was performed on road features resulting in an integrated network of SNF and NTDB data. In areas outside

of the major urban centres, the boundaries have not been reconciled with physical features. All boundaries were derived from the 1996 Enumeration Area Digital Boundary File.

The hydrographic layer from the Street Network Data Base (SNDB) was used for the SNF-covered areas and the hydrographic layers from the NTDB were used to cover the NTDB-covered areas. As a result of using two different sources of hydrographic coverage, the degree of hydrographic density varies.

Insets were created to provide more detail in densely populated areas.

In rural areas, the base map information was generated by scanning, in 1 bit TIFF (Tag Image File Format), federal electoral district maps that were produced for the Chief Electoral Officer (CEO). In order to improve spatial accuracy, the images were manipulated using the IMAGE INTEGRATION function of ARC/INFO® Version 7.04. This process referenced the image data to known locations, or control points, that were digitized from the 1:50,000 scale National Topographic System (NTS) map sheets that correspond to each image area.

The digital boundaries, derived from the 1996 Enumeration Area Digital Boundary File and from GADB, were then overlaid on the raster base. It should be noted that the digital boundaries were not reconciled to the base and, for this reason, there may be discrepancies between the boundaries and the underlying features (see Section 4.2 Positional Accuracy).

In built-up areas, insets were created by scanning 1:50,000 scale NTS map sheets in 8 bit TIFF and overlaying the digital boundaries. Again, the digital boundaries were not reconciled to the base, resulting in discrepancies between the boundaries and the underlying features.

For FEDs that contain only SNF and/or NTDB data, the boundaries of census subdivisions (CSD) and their names are displayed for each FED where the FED contains more than one component CSD. In cases where a CSD boundary matches the FED boundary, only the CSD name is identified. For FEDs that are covered by scanned data, the CSD boundaries and names are not displayed.

In cases where the FED is covered by scanned data as well as SNF and/or NTDB data, the FED/EA map was produced on two sheets. The primary map, which depicts the scanned CEO image, shows the complete FED boundary and uses shading to represent the supplementary map area. The supplementary map depicts that portion of the FED which is covered by SNF and/or NTDB data.

All the maps were produced using automated mapping programs developed with ARC/INFO® Version 7.04.

See Appendix C for the source data used to produce each FED/EA Reference Map.

4.2. Positional Accuracy

Positional accuracy is the difference between the "true" position of a feature in the real world and the "estimated" position stored in the digital file or other product.

Since the geographic area boundaries depicted on these maps are created by aggregating EA polygons, they reflect the same accuracy as the 1996 EA Digital Boundary File. For the positional accuracy of the digital boundaries, refer to the data quality statement in the Reference Guide for Digital Boundary/Digital Cartographic Files (DBF/DCF) available in Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres.

In areas covered by scanned data, the boundaries were not reconciled to the base and for this reason there may be discrepancies between the boundaries and the corresponding base map features. The degree of alignment between the digital boundaries and the underlying features may vary considerably between FEDs, and within map sheets, dependent on the accuracy of the digital boundaries.

4.3. Attribute Accuracy

Attribute accuracy refers to the accuracy of the non-positional information attached to each feature such as feature name and code.

For FEDs covered by SNF and NTDB data, CSD names were generated from the 1996 Geographic Attribute Data Base (GADB). Initial text placement of attribute information was automated; interactive editing was then performed to optimize placement of CSD names and EA codes. Names of hydrographic features having “pan-Canadian” significance have been established by the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographic Names (CPCGN). These names have been added interactively in both official languages. As well, for the SNF portion, hydrographic names were derived from the SNDB (Street Network Data Base).

For FEDs not covered by SNF and/or NTDB data, the EA codes were generated from the 1996 EA DBF. Initial text placement of attribute information was automated; interactive editing was then performed to optimize placement of the EA codes.

4.4. Logical Consistency

Logical consistency is the degree to which features are accurately represented in the data structure and fulfill all the internal requirements of the data structure. In other words, how well elements of the data structure follow the rules imposed on them. For example, all polygons must close properly and lines should intersect only where intended.

4.4.1. Internal Consistency

The EA, CSD and FED boundary polygons were verified for closure. Edge-matching operations were performed between the SNF and NTDB for road features and boundaries only. Other features may not align perfectly. Outside large urban areas, the NTDB data were not edge-matched and boundary reconciliation was not performed. In areas covered by scanned image data, the boundaries were not reconciled to the map base. Alignment in these areas may vary from good to poor. EA 35035304 should be in one part but is shown in two polygons in the inset. However, both parts have the correct EA label.

4.4.2. Consistency with Other Products

Census reference maps show the location of the geographic areas for which census data are tabulated and disseminated. The main information depicted includes the boundaries, names and codes of census geographic areas, and major physical and cultural features such as roads, coastlines, rivers and lakes.

EA 35035304 is represented correctly, as one polygon, in the DBF and DCF. However, it is shown in two polygons in the FED/EA Reference Map.

A list of reference maps available for census geographic areas is presented in the section titled Geography Products and Services, in this reference guide. Please refer to this section to identify any further reference map requirements.

4.5. Completeness

Completeness expresses the degree to which the geographic entities (features) are captured according to the data capture specifications. Completeness also concerns information about selection criteria, definitions used and other relevant mapping rules.

In the 10 provinces and two territories that make up Canada, there are 295 FEDs (1987 Representation Order) and 49,361 EAs defined for the 1996 Census (see Appendix B). All EAs are shown on the maps for the 10 provinces. Maps depicting EAs in Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories are available from the Small Urban Enumeration Areas Reference Maps (92F0088XPB) and the Rural Enumeration Areas Reference Maps (92F0091XPB). All maps are presented by FED with the exception of the Canada level map which shows the location of all FEDs across Canada and the EA reference maps for Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories.

5. *Glossary of Terms*

Brief definitions of geographic terms and census concepts are presented here in summary form only. Users should refer to the 1996 Census Dictionary (Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE) for the full definitions and additional remarks related to these concepts and definitions.

Census Subdivision (CSD)

Census subdivision is the general term applying to municipalities (as determined by provincial legislation) or their equivalent (for example, Indian reserves, Indian settlements and unorganized territories).

In Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, the term also describes geographic areas that have been created by Statistics Canada in cooperation with the provinces as equivalents for municipalities for the dissemination of statistical data.

Digital Boundary Files (DBFs)

Digital boundary files (DBFs) are computer files that depict the official boundaries of standard census geographic areas. The boundaries sometimes extend beyond shorelines into water.

Enumeration Area (EA)

An enumeration area (EA) is the geographic area canvassed by one census representative. It is the smallest standard geographic area for which census data are reported. All the territory of Canada is covered by EAs.

Federal Electoral District (FED)

A federal electoral district refers to any place or territorial area entitled to elect a representative member to serve in the House of Commons (source: *Canada Elections Act*, 1990). There are 295 FEDs in Canada according to the 1987 Representation Order and there are 301 FEDs in Canada according to the 1996 Representation Order.

Geographic Reference Date

The geographic reference date is a date determined by Statistics Canada for the purpose of finalizing the geographic framework for which census data will be collected, tabulated and reported. For the 1996 Census, the geographic reference date is **January 1, 1996**.

Province/Territory

Province and territory refer to the major political divisions of Canada. From a statistical point of view, they are a basic unit for which data are tabulated and cross-classified. The ten provinces combined with the two territories cover the complete country.

Reference Map

Census reference maps show the location of the geographic areas for which census data are tabulated and disseminated. The main information depicted includes the boundaries, names and codes of census geographic areas, and major physical and cultural features such as roads, railroads, coastlines, rivers and lakes.

Rural Area

Rural areas are sparsely populated lands lying outside *urban areas*.

Standard Geographical Classification (SGC)

The Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) is Statistics Canada's official classification of geographic areas in Canada. The SGC provides unique numeric identification (codes) for three types of geographic areas. These are *provinces and territories*, *census divisions (CDs)* and *census subdivisions (CSDs)*. The three geographic areas are hierarchically related.

Street Network Files (SNFs)

The street network files (SNFs) are digital files representing the street network for most large urban centres in Canada. The files also contain other visible physical and cultural features (such as hydrography, railroads, pipelines) and attribute information (for example, street and hydrographic names, and address ranges for streets with assigned addresses).

Urban Area (UA)

Urban areas have minimum population concentrations of 1,000 and a population density of at least 400 per square kilometre, based on the previous census population counts. All territory outside urban areas is considered rural. Taken together, urban and rural areas cover all of Canada.

6. References

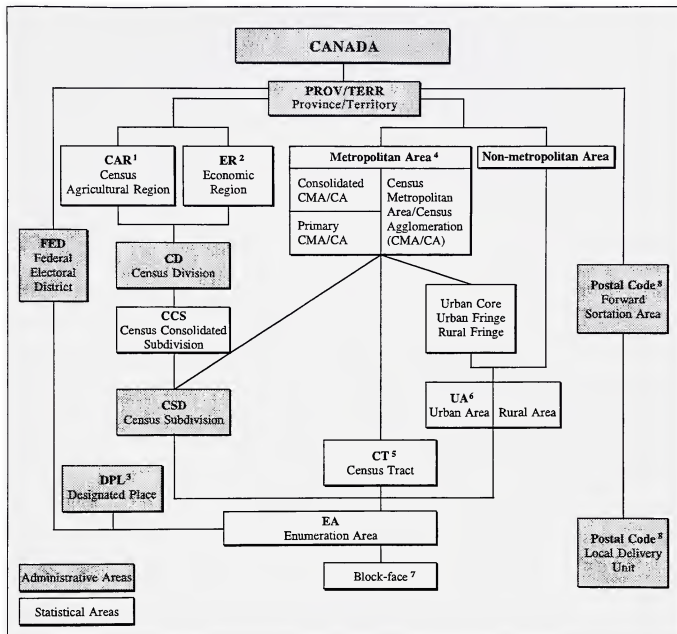
Statistics Canada, [1992]

Policy Manual, Policy on Informing Users of Data Quality and Methodology, Statistics Canada, April 7, 1992.

Statistics Canada, [1997]

1996 Census Dictionary. Ottawa: Industry Canada, 1997. 1996 Census of Canada. Catalogue number 92-351-XPE.

Appendix A. Hierarchy of National, Metropolitan and Postal Code Geographic Units, 1996



¹ Census agricultural regions in Saskatchewan are made up of census consolidated subdivisions.

² Economic regions in Ontario are made up of municipalities (census subdivisions).

³ Currently there are no designated places in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories.

⁴ Five CMAs/CAs cross provincial boundaries.

⁵ All CMAs and only CAs with urban core population of 50,000 or more at the previous census have census tracts.

⁶ Five UAs cross provincial boundaries.

⁷ Only in areas covered by street network files (SNFs).

⁸ The postal code is captured as provided by the respondent on all the questionnaires for 1996. Although shown and treated as part of the geography hierarchy, strictly speaking, it is not a geographic unit and, therefore, there is no exact relationship between postal codes and enumeration areas.

Appendix B. Geographic Units by Province and Territory, 1996

Geographic unit	CANADA		Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.
	1991	1996												
Federal electoral district (1987 RO*)	295	295	7	4	11	10	75	99	14	14	26	32	1	2
Federal electoral district (1996 RO*)	N/A	301	7	4	11	10	75	103	14	14	26	34	1	2
Economic region	68	74	4	1	5	5	16	11	8	6	8	8	1	1
Census division	290	288	10	3	18	15	99	49	23	18	19	28	1	5
Census consolidated subdivision	2,630	2,607	87	68	52	148	1,143	518	128	302	73	82	1	5
Census subdivision	6,006	5,984	381	113	110	283	1,599	947	298	970	467	713	35	68
Designated place	N/A	828	77	—	59	172	—	38	52	166	252	12	—	—
Census agricultural region	77	78	3	—	5	4	13	5	12	20	8	8	—	—
Census metropolitan area	25	25	1	—	1	1	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>	1	2	2	2	—	—
Census agglomeration	115	112	4	2	4	<u>5</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>32</u>	3	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	21	1	1
Primary census metropolitan area	12	11	1	—	—	—	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	—	—	2	1	—	—
Primary census agglomeration	21	22	1	—	—	—	6	11	—	—	3	1	—	—
Census tract	4,068	4,223	41	—	75	69	1,108	1,799	158	99	386	488	—	—
Urban area	893	929	44	7	38	<u>38</u>	<u>228</u>	<u>265</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>103</u>	97	2	6
Enumeration area	45,995	49,361	1,236	267	1,511	1,393	11,684	16,469	2,050	2,844	4,746	6,880	111	170
Street network file (number of CSDs)	342	344	2	—	3	16	114	113	10	5	4	77	—	—
Block-face ¹	763,626	817,734	5,068	—	9,707	17,110	187,563	330,658	35,024	21,375	79,954	131,275	—	—
Forward sortation area ²	1,368	1,477	32	7	58	44	383	515	63	45	137	187	3	5
Postal code ²	652,826	680,910	7,073	2,737	18,864	16,144	175,885	244,909	22,821	20,778	64,530	105,801	864	504

Note: Underlined numbers indicate that those CMA, CA, PCMA and urban areas crossing provincial boundaries are counted in both provinces.

* Representation Order

¹ Preliminary numbers.

² Counts derived from the December 1991 and from the July 1996 Postal Code Conversion File.

Appendix C. Sources of data for FED maps

FED	Rural FED (CEO Map)	Rural FED with Suppl. Map	SNF FED	SNF & NTDB FED
Totals	72	53	121	46
10001	*			
10002	*			
10003	*			
10004	*			
10005	*			
10006				*
10007		*		
11001	*			
11002	*			
11003	*			
11004	*			
12001	*			
12002	*			
12003	*			
12004	*			
12005		*		
12006	*			
12007				*
12008				*
12009				*
12010	*			
12011	*			
13001		*		
13002	*			
13003		*		
13004		*		
13005	*			
13006	*			
13007	*			
13008		*		
13009	*			
13010				*
24001	*			
24002			*	
24003			*	
24004		*		
24005	*			
24006		*		
24007	*			

FED	Rural FED (CEO Map)	Rural FED with Suppl. Map	SNF FED	SNF & NTDB FED
24008		*		
24009			*	
24010	*			
24011			*	
24012	*			
24013				*
24014		*		
24015		*		
24016				*
24017	*			
24018		*		
24019		*		
24020	*			
24021			*	
24022	*			
24023	*			
24024			*	
24025			*	
24026		*		
24027		*		
24028	*			
24029			*	
24030	*			
24031			*	
24032			*	
24033			*	
24034		*		
24035			*	
24036			*	
24037			*	
24038				*
24039			*	
24040	*			
24041			*	
24042	*			
24043	*			
24044		*		
24045			*	
24046		*		
24047			*	

FED	Rural FED (CEO Map)	Rural FED with Suppl. Map	SNF FED	SNF & NTDB FED
24048			*	
24049			*	
24050			*	
24051			*	
24052		*		
24053		*		
24054				*
24055		*		
24056		*		
24057	*			
24058	*			
24059			*	
24060			*	
24061			*	
24062			*	
24063	*			
24064		*		
24065			*	
24066			*	
24067	*			
24068	*			
24069				*
24070	*			
24071				*
24072		*		
24073		*		
24074		*		
24075			*	
35001		*		
35002			*	
35003			*	
35004			*	
35005				*
35006			*	
35007				*
35008			*	
35009			*	
35010			*	
35011	*			
35012			*	

FED	Rural FED (CEO Map)	Rural FED with Suppl. Map	SNF FED	SNF & NTDB FED
35013			*	
35014			*	
35015			*	
35016			*	
35017			*	
35018				*
35019			*	
35020				*
35021				*
35022			*	
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35046			*	
35047			*	
35048			*	
35049			*	
35050			*	
35051			*	
35052				*

FED	Rural FED (CEO Map)	Rural FED with Suppl. Map	SNF FED	SNF & NTDB FED
35053		*		
35054				*
35055			*	
35056			*	
35057			*	
35058			*	
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35084		*		
35085		*		
35086	*			
35087			*	
35088				*
35089			*	
35090			*	
35091				*
35092			*	
35093				*

FED	Rural FED (CEO Map)	Rural FED with Suppl. Map	SNF FED	SNF & NTDB FED
35094			*	
35095			*	
35096			*	
35097				*
35098			*	
35099			*	
46001	*			
46002	*			
46003	*			
46004	*			
46005		*		
46006		*		
46007			*	
46008		*		
46009			*	
46010			*	
46011			*	
46012			*	
46013			*	
46014			*	
47001	*			
47002	*			
47003	*			
47004	*			
47005				*
47006		*		
47007		*		
47008		*		
47009				*
47010		*		
47011	*			
47012	*			
47013	*			
47014	*			
48001	*			
48002	*			
48003			*	
48004			*	
48005			*	
48006			*	
48007			*	

FED	Rural FED (CEO Map)	Rural FED with Suppl. Map	SNF FED	SNF & NTDB FED
48008			*	
48009	*			
48010			*	
48011			*	
48012			*	
48013			*	
48014			*	
48015			*	
48016				*
48017		*		
48018		*		
48019	*			
48020	*			
48021		*		
48022				*
48023	*			
48024	*			
48025		*		
48026		*		
59001			*	
59002		*		
59003	*			
59004	*			
59005			*	
59006		*		
59007		*		

FED	Rural FED (CEO Map)	Rural FED with Suppl. Map	SNF FED	SNF & NTDB FED
59008			*	
59009		*		
59010	*			
59011	*			
59012		*		
59013		*		
59014			*	
59015	*			
59016			*	
59017				*
59018	*			
59019	*			
59020			*	
59021		*		
59022		*		
59023			*	
59024		*		
59025	*			
59026			*	
59027			*	
59028			*	
59029			*	
59030			*	
59031			*	
59032			*	

Geography Products and Services

This section provides brief descriptions of Geography products and services related to the 1996 Census. For additional details, contact the nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

General Reference Products

92F0085XCB GeoRef

GeoRef is a powerful data retrieval and tabular output tool with software and data on a CD-ROM. GeoRef allows users to explore the links between all standard levels of geography and to determine geographic codes, names, and population and dwelling counts. In addition to the information on standard census areas, GeoRef provides EA correspondence data (for 1996 census EAs and 1991 EAs) and an EA reference map listing that facilitates identification of appropriate EA reference maps.

Reference Maps

Reference maps identify census geographic areas and assist users in locating boundaries, allowing them to relate census data to actual physical locations. Over 7,500 reference maps are available for geographic areas that range in size from enumeration areas (the census collection unit) to federal electoral districts (Members of Parliament's ridings), from census tracts (neighbourhoods) to census agglomerations and census metropolitan areas (large urban centres), and from census subdivisions (municipalities) to census divisions (counties). Reference maps are available individually or as sets.

92F0087XPB Federal Electoral Districts/Enumeration Areas (FED/EA) Reference Maps (1987 Representation Order)

These reference maps show 1996 Census enumeration areas by federal electoral district. The federal electoral district boundaries are based on the 1987 Representation Order which was in effect on Census Day (May 14, 1996). These FED/EA maps are designed for the general reference of EA boundaries. For more specific identification of enumeration areas, users should refer to the more detailed EA Reference Maps for Large Urban (92F0090XPB), Small Urban (92F0088XPB) and Rural (92F0091XPB) areas. The FED/EA maps are reproduced on demand.

92F0090XPB Large Urban Enumeration Areas (EA) Reference Maps

These black and white EA reference maps cover all 25 census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and the 18 census agglomerations (CAs) that are in the Census Tract Programme. Approximately 4,200 maps - generally one map per census tract - show enumeration area (EA) boundaries and codes on a background of detailed street networks and other visible features. Also shown on the maps are census tract, census subdivision, federal electoral district and CMA or CA boundaries. These maps are reproduced on demand. Package prices are available when all Large Urban (92F0090XPB), Small Urban (92F0088XPB) and Rural (92F0089XPB) EA Reference Maps for Canada or a Province or a Territory are purchased together.

92F0088XPB Small Urban Enumeration Areas (EA) Reference Maps

Approximately 870 reference maps cover smaller urban municipalities (census subdivisions) not in the Census Tract Programme. The maps depict enumeration area (EA) boundaries and codes. Federal electoral districts are also shown on these maps. The size and scale of the maps vary, depending on the area covered. These maps are reproduced on

demand. Package prices are available when all Large Urban (92F0090XPB), Small Urban (92F0088XPB) and Rural (92F0089XPB) EA Reference Maps for Canada or a Province or a Territory are purchased together.

92F0091XPB Rural Enumeration Areas (EA) Reference Maps

Approximately 2,400 maps depict enumeration area boundaries and codes in rural areas of Canada. Also shown are boundaries for census subdivisions, census divisions, federal electoral districts, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations. The maps, based on Natural Resources Canada's national topographic series, are at a scale of 1:50,000 or 1:250,000 for the 10 provinces and at a scale of 1:1,000,000 for Yukon Territory and 1:4,000,000 for Northwest Territories. These maps are reproduced on demand. Package prices are available when all Large Urban (92F0090XPB), Small Urban (92F0088XPB) and Rural (92F0089XPB) EA Reference Maps for Canada or a Province or a Territory are purchased together.

92F0089XPB Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions (CD/CSD) Reference Maps: Individual Maps

A total of 21 provincial maps showing the boundaries, names and codes for census divisions (areas such as counties and regional districts) and census subdivisions (such as cities, municipalities, towns, villages, other local municipal entities, townships and Indian reserves) are available for sale individually. The maps also show the boundaries for census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations. Each province is covered by one to four maps, with scales ranging from 1:375,000 to 1:6,000,000. The maps have the same general look as in 1991, although they have been produced using computer-assisted technology from digital geographic databases. The reference information, including water bodies, major roads and railroads, comes from the Digital Chart of the World (DCW).

Note: The entire set of provincial maps are available in the publication, *Standard Geographical Classification, Volume II* (Catalogue No. 12-572-XPB). Also included in the publication are three maps of Canada at 1:10,000,000 scale, one showing census divisions, one showing economic regions, and one showing point locations of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations.

92-354-XPB Census Metropolitan Areas, Census Agglomerations and Census Tracts (CMA/CA/CT) Reference Maps

This publication includes reference maps of all census metropolitan areas (55 maps covering 25 CMAs) and census agglomerations with census tracts (29 maps covering 18 CAs). The maps show boundaries and names of the census tracts, census subdivisions, primary census metropolitan areas and primary census agglomerations which make up the CMAs/CAs, as well as the urban core, urban fringe and rural fringe. Also shown are rivers, lakes, railroad tracks, provincial boundaries and other significant features. The map scales range from 1:25,000 to 1:2,000,000. The publication also includes a Canada map (1:10,000,000 scale) showing point locations of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations in 1996.

92F0092XPB Census Metropolitan Areas, Census Agglomerations and Census Tracts (CMA/CA/CT) Reference Maps - Individual Maps

Individual reference maps for census metropolitan areas (55 maps covering 25 CMAs) and census agglomerations with census tracts (29 maps covering 18 CAs) are available. The maps show boundaries and names of the census tracts, census subdivisions, primary census metropolitan areas and primary census agglomerations which make up the CMAs/CAs, as well as the urban core, urban fringe and rural fringe. Also shown are rivers, lakes, railroad tracks, provincial boundaries and other significant features. The map scales range from 1:25,000 to 1:2,000,000.

Note: The entire set of maps is available in the publication *Census Metropolitan Areas, Census Agglomerations and Census Tracts. Reference Maps* (Catalogue No. 92-354-XPB).

Population and Dwelling Counts

Population and dwelling counts from the 1996 Census are available in a variety of formats and geographic breakdowns. In addition to the publication and CD-ROM described below, population and dwelling counts are available in GeoRef (92F0085XCB) and the Block-face Data File (92F0026XDB).

93-357-XPB A National Overview. Population and Dwelling Counts

This publication provides population and dwelling counts established by the 1996 Census of Canada. The levels of geography covered are: provinces and territories, federal electoral districts (1987 Representation Order), census divisions, census subdivisions, designated places, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations, urban and rural areas. The geographic boundaries of these areas are those that were in force on January 1, 1996 (geographic reference date for the 1996 Census of Canada). The publication also includes population and dwelling counts for forward sortation areas (first three characters of the postal code) as reported by census respondents on Census Day (May 14, 1996).

92F0086XCB Postal Code Counts

Postal Codes Counts is a new product for 1996 that contains population and dwelling counts for all six-character postal codes reported by respondents. The population and dwelling counts are provided by individual postal code, by forward sortation area (FSA - first three characters of the six-character postal code) and by province or territory. The data are provided with Windows™-based software that enables users to perform simple data manipulations such as searching the data set for specific postal codes, importing groups of postal codes for which counts are required and exporting groupings of postal codes. Documentation and reference material are contained in electronic form on the CD-ROM.

Digital Boundary Files and Digital Cartographic Files

Digital Boundary Files (DBFs) portray the official boundaries used for 1996 Census collection and, therefore, often extend as straight lines into bodies of water. In Digital Cartographic Files (DCF), these boundaries were modified to follow the coastlines and shorelines on the perimeter of Canada's land mass, including major islands. The DCFs also include a separate map layer showing lakes and some rivers and estuaries. This "water" layer can be used for additional reference purposes when mapping or displaying the boundaries. DCFs provide a framework for thematic mapping and geographic analysis that are possible using commercially available geographic information systems (GIS) or other mapping software. DBFs may not be suitable for mapping or display where realistic shoreline is required. The DCFs are available by standard packages and prices; DBFs are available on request for the same price.

92F0029XDE Provinces and Territories Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File

The Provinces and Territories Digital Boundary File (DBF) and Digital Cartographic File (DCF) are two of a series of products that depict boundaries of standard geography levels. The boundaries of the provinces and territories were generalised to meet the requirements of most desk-top mapping packages. Consequently, this product is not consistent with others in the series. The Provinces and Territories DCF is available as a standard package for Canada.

92F0030XDE Federal Electoral Districts (1987 Representation Order) Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File

The Federal Electoral Districts (1987 Representation Order) Digital Boundary File and Digital Cartographic File were created by aggregating the component EA boundaries from the 1996 Census. They may differ slightly from the Digital Boundary File based on 1991 enumeration areas (92F0070XDB). The Federal Electoral Districts Digital Cartographic

File is a new product and is available in two versions. The boundaries of the first version are consistent with all other levels of standard geography. A more generalised version is also available for small scale mapping of the country as a whole. The two versions of the FED DCF are available as a standard package for Canada.

92F0031XDE Federal Electoral Districts (1996 Representation Order) Digital Cartographic File

The Federal Electoral Districts (1996 Representation Order) Digital Cartographic File depicts the boundaries of the Federal Electoral Districts (FEDs) according to the 1996 Representation Order. Since this is not a standard level of geography for the 1996 Census, the cartographic file was created with a different methodology and, therefore, is not entirely consistent with other files in the series. Users should be aware that the FED boundaries used for the taking of the 1996 Census were based on the 1987 Representation Order. The 1996 representation order was proclaimed on January 8, 1996 and is in force on the first dissolution of Parliament that occurs at least one year after its proclamation. The Federal Electoral Districts (1996 Representation Order) DCF is available as a standard package for Canada.

92F0032XDE Census Divisions Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File

The Census Divisions Digital Boundary File (DBF) and Digital Cartographic File (DCF) are two of a series of products that depict boundaries of standard geography levels. The Census Divisions DCF is available in two versions. The boundaries of the first version are consistent with all other levels of standard geography. A more generalised version is also available for small scale mapping of the country as a whole. The two versions of the Census Divisions DCFs are available as a standard package for Canada.

92F0033XDE Census Consolidated Subdivisions Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File

The Census Consolidated Subdivisions Digital Boundary File (DBF) and Digital Cartographic File (DCF) are two of a series of products that depict boundaries of standard geography levels. Census Consolidated Subdivisions DCFs are available as standard packages for Canada and the provinces and territories.

92F0034XDE Census Subdivisions Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File

The Census Subdivisions Digital Boundary File (DBF) and Digital Cartographic File (DCF) are two of a series of products that depict boundaries of standard geography levels. The Census Subdivisions DCF is available as a standard package for Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts.

92F0035XDE Census Metropolitan Areas/Census Agglomerations Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File

The 1996 Census Metropolitan Areas/Census Agglomerations Digital Boundary File (DBF) and Digital Cartographic File (DCF) are two of a series of products that depict boundaries of standard geography levels. The Census Metropolitan Areas/Census Agglomerations DCF is available as a standard package for Canada.

92F0036XDE Census Tracts Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File

Users of the 1991 Census Tracts Digital Cartographic File will notice a major difference between the 1991 and the 1996 product. In 1991, all bodies of water were integrated with the boundaries on a single map layer. The 1996 boundaries follow the coastlines and shorelines on the perimeter of Canada's land mass, including major islands. Users can see the remaining shorelines (in-land bodies of water) by overlaying the separate "water" layer. The 1996 Census Tracts DCFs are consistent with all other levels of standard geography. This was not case in 1991. The Census Tracts DCFs are available as standard packages for Canada, the provinces, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with census tracts.

92F0037XDE Urban Areas Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File

The Urban Areas Digital Boundary File (DBF) and Digital Cartographic File (DCF) are two of a series of products that depict boundaries of standard geography levels. The Urban Areas DCF is available as a standard package for Canada.

92F0038XDE Designated Places Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File

The Designated Places Digital Boundary File (DBF) and Digital Cartographic File (DCF) are two of a series of products that depict boundaries of standard geography levels. Designated places are a new standard geography level for 1996. The Designated Places DCF is available as a standard package for Canada.

92F0039XDE 1996 Census Forward Sortation Areas Digital Cartographic File

The 1996 Census Forward Sortation Areas (FSAs) Digital Cartographic File depicts FSA boundaries derived from postal codes captured from the 1996 Census questionnaires. By analysing the postal codes reported by census households, a single FSA was assigned to each enumeration area (most often the FSA reported by the largest number of census households). FSA polygons were formed by grouping enumeration areas. Therefore, the Census based FSA boundaries respect enumeration area boundaries. The 1996 Census Forward Sortation Areas DCF is available as a standard package for Canada.

92F0040XDE Enumeration Areas (EA) Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File

The Enumeration Areas Digital Cartographic File (DCF) is available for the first time. In 1991, only the Digital Boundary File was available. The EA DCFs are available as standard packages for Canada, the provinces and territories and Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA) and some Census Agglomerations (CA).

Digital Street Files

Geography Division maintains a street network database of Canada's large urban centres on an ongoing basis. While this database represents less than 1 % of Canada's land area, it accounts for 62% of Canada's population. Several products originate from this database including very detailed Street Network Files, less detailed Skeletal Street Network Files, and the Block-face Data File.

92F0024XDE Street Network Files (SNF)

The Street Network Files (SNFs) are digital files representing the street network for most large urban centres in Canada. The files also contain other visible physical and cultural features (such as hydrography, railroads, pipelines) and attribute information (for example, street and hydrographic names and address ranges for streets with assigned addresses). Streets and addresses are updated to reflect the information collected on Census Day - May 14, 1996. In combination with the user's appropriate software, the Street Network Files are useful for route planning, delivery services and mapping. The SNFs are available as standard packages for Canada, all provinces but Prince Edward Island, and for Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA) and some Census Agglomerations (CA).

92F0025XDE Skeletal Street Network Files (SSNF)

The Skeletal Street Network Files (SSNF) are "thinned-out" Street Network Files consisting of cartographic reference features such as major streets (with street names but no address ranges) and some railway features used to define the census tract boundaries. The SSNFs are available as standard packages for Canada, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA) and some Census Agglomerations (CA).

92F0026XDB Block-Face Data File (BFDF)

The Block-Face Data File (BFDF) contains 1996 Census population and dwelling counts for block-faces in urban centres covered by the Street Network Files (92F0024XDE). A block-face is generally one side of a city street between two consecutive intersections; it is also the smallest geographical unit available from Statistics Canada. The BFDF also links the block-face to all other levels of standard geography (enumeration areas and above) through geographic codes. The file includes street names with address ranges as well as co-ordinates for a point representing the approximate centre of each block-face. The BFDFs are available as standard packages for Canada and for large urban centres.

Postal Code Products

The postal code products described below use postal codes that are obtained regularly from Canada Post Corporation. Two other products listed above, Postal Code Counts (92F0086XCB) and 1996 Census Forward Sortation Areas Digital Cartographic File (92F0039XDE), are based on postal codes provided by respondents on census questionnaires.

92F0027XDB 1996 Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF)

The Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF) provides a link between the six-character postal code and the standard 1996 Census geographic areas (such as enumeration areas, municipalities, census tracts, etc.). It also provides the x,y co-ordinates for a point representing the approximate location of the postal code to support mapping. The PCCF is available as standard packages for Canada, the provinces and territories, and for large urban centres.

92F0027UDB 1996 Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF) — Update

The Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF) provides a link between the six-character postal code and the standard 1996 Census geographic areas (such as enumeration areas, municipalities, census tracts, etc.). It also provides the x,y co-ordinates for a point representing the approximate location of the postal code to support mapping. The PCCF is updated on a semi-annual basis. Updates released in July provide new postal codes as of January of the release year. Updates released in January provide new postal codes as of July of the previous year. Clients must purchase the Postal Code Conversion File (92F0027XDB) at the initial cost; then subsequent updated files may be purchased at the update rate. An additional discount on updates is given to PCCF update subscribers. The subscription will require that they pay in advance for at least one updated file per year until the new PCCF for the 2001 Census is released. The PCCF updates are available as standard packages for Canada and provinces and territories.

92F0028XDB Postal Codes by Federal Ridings (1996 Representation Order) File

The Postal Codes by Federal Ridings (1996 Representation Order) File (PCFRF) is a flat ASCII file which provides a link between the six-character postal code and Canada's federal electoral districts (1996 Representation Order). A federal electoral district (FED) is any place or territorial area entitled to return a member of Parliament (MP) to serve in the House of Commons and is commonly referred to as a federal riding. The PCFRF is available as standard packages for Canada and for five regions — Atlantic Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, Prairie Provinces and Northwest Territories, and British Columbia and Yukon Territory.

92F0028UDB Postal Codes by Federal Ridings (1996 Representation Order) File (PCFRF) — Update

The Postal Codes by Federal Ridings (1996 Representation Order) File (PCFRF) is a flat ASCII file which provides a link between the six-character postal code and Canada's federal electoral districts (1996 Representation Order). A

federal electoral district (FED) is any place or territorial area entitled to return a member of Parliament (MP) to serve in the House of Commons and is commonly referred to as a federal riding. The PCFRF is updated on a semi-annual basis. Updates released in July provide new postal codes as of January of the release year. Updates released in January provide new postal codes as of July of the previous year. Clients must purchase the PCFRF (92F0028XDB) at the initial cost; then subsequent updated files may be purchased at the update rate. The PCFRF updates are available for Canada and for five regions — Atlantic Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, Prairie Provinces and Northwest Territories, and British Columbia and the Yukon Territory.

Services

97C0005 Geocoding Service

The Geocoding service allows users to define their own geographic areas of study (user defined areas or aggregations of standard census geographic areas) for census data tabulations. This custom geography is produced from an aggregation at the block-face level in large urban centres with Street Network File coverage, and at the enumeration area level in small urban centres and rural areas. The user is thereby able to purchase census data for these custom areas. Cost estimates for this service will be provided based on the complexity of the request.

97C0006 Geography Custom Services

If the standard geography products do not satisfy a user's need, Geography Custom Services are available to produce non-standard geographic products by special request. Examples include alternative packaging of Digital Cartographic Files, special data retrievals, manipulations or merges using any of the geography computer files (postal codes, attribute files, boundary files and Street Network Files). Cost estimates for this service will be provided based on the nature and complexity of the request.

97C0007 Geography Custom Mapping

Thematic maps and other custom maps may be produced as a special request. Cost estimates for this service will be provided based on the complexity of the request.